Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

EVEN.

BY S. W. HAZELTINE.

O, I love to stray at even,
When the day has gone to sleep;
When upon the brow of heaven
Stars their nightly vigils keep;
When the pale moon looks down calmly
O'er the meadow and the lea;
For the quiet, pleasant night-time
Hath a pleasing charm for me.

O, I love to stray at even,
In the dusky shades of night,
To think of the cherished blossoms
That have faded from my sight;
Of the ones who grew a weary
On the toilsome march of life,
And into the grave departed,
Where there comes no cares or strife.

Then the breezes seem to whisper,
And the bright stars seem to say,
"Your departed friends are near you
All the night and all the day.
They are near you, though you see not
The bright gleaming of their eyes;
They are near to lead you upward
To a home in Paradise!"

ADDRESS

OF THE

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 3.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—The manner of organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, you will agree with us, is not necessarily an issue in this contest—it is not a subject connected with the duties of a State Executive. It is scarcely possible that the election of a Governor, whoever may succeed, is to have any practical bearing upon the future policy of those territories—and surely no man will be so unreasonable as to hold the Governor of Pennsylvania accountable in an official sense for what Congress has already done on this subject. It is a subject with which that officer has had, and can have, officially, nothing whatever to do. As a member of the Democratic party it must be presumed that he takes an interest in public affairs, and has not been an inattentive observer that there has existed a diversity of opinion in relation to certain features of this measure.

Since the origin of our government, with occasional intervals, the question of slavery in some of its phases, has been a subject of violent and at times dangerous controversy in Congress, menacing the peace of the people and the existence of the national confederacy. Its adjustment within the territories has led to the most threatening struggles. These were invariably renewed by every new acquisition of territory. In 1820, the act of Congress fixing the Missouri line was adopted interdicting the extension of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. as a means of settling the controversy growing out of the acquisition of Louisiana from France in 1803.—In 1845 this line was extended over Texas, which had just been annexed to the United States and seemed to answer the purpose of an adjustment. In 1848, however, when it was proposed to extend this parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. from the Rio del Norte to the Pacific, it was defeated in the House of Representatives, after having passed the Senate, by a majority of ten votes. The agitation in the country soon became general, and by 1850 it had assumed an alarming aspect. The good and great men of all parties, forgetting former differences and constrained by a nobler spirit of patriotism, united in a common effort to allay the mighty surging of an excited public sentiment. Foremost in this great work was the eloquent and patriotic Clay, sustained by Cass, Webster, King and others. A series of acts were passed, familiarly known as the Compromise Measures, which were acceptable to the people and were ardently maintained.

One of these acts organized the territories of New Mexico and Utah, on the principle of non-intervention—on the plan of allowing the people to decide for themselves whether they would have the institution of slavery or not. The whole country seemed satisfied with the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress, in the regulation of the domestic institutions of the territories, including that of slavery. Without stopping to inquire into the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject or to what extent that power might be exercised, the people regarded it as wise and politic to remove this topic of angry and dangerous controversy out of Congress, and confide it to those who may occupy the territories. We may, however, remark, that the question of authority in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 under the old Confederation, is a very different one from the passage of the Missouri Compromise or any slavery restriction whatever, under our present Constitution. Under the Confederation the institution of slavery was not recognized—under the Constitution, it is, in three several particulars:

1st. In fixing the basis of representation and direct taxation.

2d. In tolerating the foreign slave trade until 1808.

3d. In providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

If it even be clear that Congress is possessed of ample power to legislate on the subject (and this is denied by Gen. Cass and other eminent men of the country) it was proper to forego its exercise. The resort to this mode of adjustment in 1850, seemed most auspicious for the honor, the dignity and peace of the States—for the happiness and prosperity of the people, and above all, for the stability of our National Union.

And is not this policy right and just in itself according to all our theories of government?—Indeed we should never allow ourselves to fear the consequences of trusting any question of politics or morals with the people, whether they be residents of a State or territory. This mode of adjustment rests on great principles, which in their application will be co-extensive with all the territory we now have or ever can have, and which are as enduring as the race of man. It is a principle in beautiful harmony with our republican institutions—the principle of self-government—the basis of our entire system. It was for this doctrine that our forefathers periled their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the Declaration of Independence—that they struggled and bled, and left their bones to bleach on the battle fields of the Revolution. It was for this principle of self-government, that that they invoked the interposition of heaven and accepted the proferred aid of the generous stranger. For seven long years did they labor to impress upon Lord North and George III, the virtue and power of this great fundamental truth in the science of government. The attempt of that monarch "to bind the Colonies in all things whatsoever," and to impose taxes without representation, gave this principle growth and vigor, and cost him armies and an empire. Since that day to the present time it has been gaining strength in all civilized countries. American experience has fully solved and settled the problem of man's ability for self-government. Where can be found the instance in which governmental affairs have been submitted to, or intrusted with the people, that the results have not been salutary? Who will then at this day doubt the fitness of the American people to dispose of any question of governmental policy found within the limits of the Constitution? Who will contend for the absurd idea, that a man loses his capacity for self-government by emigrating from a State to a territory? Who will say that a man residing in Massachusetts should, through his representatives in Congress, be permitted to adopt and regulate institutions of local government for his fellow man in Utah, New Mexico, Minnesota, Nebraska or Kansas? Will our Whig or Abolition friends agree that when they shall have emigrated to any of these territeries, their Democratic fellow-citizens whom they leave behind, shall decide for them what kind of local institutions they shall have?—that their judgement and not that of the emigrants themselves shall control as to the institution of Slavery? Or who will contend that the people will be careless of their own true interests?—that their government will be feeble or injudicious? Whoever says these things doubts all the principles of our republican institutions, and disregards the lessons of experience and the teachings of the sages of the revolution.

We have already intimated, that we will not discuss the abstract and somewhat difficult questions of Congressional power, which have grown out of the slavery controversy in the Halls of the National Legislature. We care not to decide, where so many eminent men have differed, whether Congress has the power to establish or abolish the institution in the territories. Be that as it may, we assert that it was wise in 1850, as in 1854, to refer the whole question to the sovereign will of the people, to be settled through the action of the local governments, as all other questions of domestic policy are settled. The right of property, the relations between husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward, are so confided, and we can conceive none more sacred and important in the social state; and we see of no good reason why the question of domestic slavery, the relation of master and servant, should alone be withheld from the action of the people.

It must not be forgotten, that we have not the creation of circumstances for ourselves, but that we must deal with existing facts. The same difficulty occurred in the early history of the country. We had the institution of slavery entailed upon us, and the only matter of enquiry has long been, how it was to be managed to the greatest advantage of both the white and black races. The latter number several millions, and we are forced to the dilemma of retaining a large portion of them in bondage, or make them our companions and equals, and permit them to share the honors of the State and intermarry with our daughters and friends. In the forcible language of Mr. Jefferson, "we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go."

And yet much has been done in a legal and constitutional way for the amelioration of this unfortunate race of people. The men of the revolution had to deal with the institution of slavery as they found it, and they so acted in the formation of the government. When these States were colonies of Great Britain every one was a slave-holding province. At the time the Constitution was framed, twelve out of the thirteen were slave-holding States. Six of the original thirteen have now become free, not by abolition agitation in Congress, but by the action of the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity at home.

This leaving the question to the people was first adopted by Congress in 1850, and was intended to be general in its application to all territories thereafter to be organized—that it was to be a finality as to the principle to be invoked, but not a finality as to its application—for that would imply that no more territories were to be organized. This position is sustained by the fact, that in forming the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico, no respect seems to have been paid to the act 1820, fixing what is termed the Missouri line, nor the act of 1845 extending that line to the Rio Del Norte. The larger portion of territory included in the acts of organization was taken from the Mexican acquisition, but they include also a portion of the Texas territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. and a part of the Louisana purchase, which was covered by that line. This territory was taken from under the act of 1820, interdicting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and subjected to the action of the principles of the Compromise of 1850, that the territory thus embraced should be admitted into the Union as States with or without slavery as the people thereof might determine. These facts are claimed as a precedent for the act organizing Nebraska and Kansas. It is for these reasons, and in this sense also, claimed that the principles of non-intervention as adopted in 1850 should be regarded as a finality.

As Pennsylvanians we are not the advocates of the extension of slavery, and we deny that the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill produce that effect. It merely leaves it to the people to determine this question for themselves. But the soil, climate and productions of that region are not adapted to slave labor. It is our firm belief that slavery will not enter those territories. Those who are sensitive on this point should not close their eyes to the evidence that surrounds them. The indications are all opposed to its extension to that country. Such is the belief of the ablest men in the nation, those who advocated and voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, as well as those who voted against it.

Mr. Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it would be permanently a slave-holding country: I have no idea that it could."

Mr. Badger said:

"I have no more idea of seeing a slave population in either of them (Nebraska or Kansas) than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts."

Mr. Edward Everett said:

"I am quite sure that everybody admits that this is not to be a slave-holding region."

Mr. Hunter said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a slave-holding State in Kansas or Nebraska? I confess that for a moment, I permitted such an illusion to rest upon my mind."

Mr. Bell said, that as respects the South, "it was a contest for a mere abstraction."

Mr. Benton said in his first speech against the bill:

"The question of slavery in these territories, if thrown open to territorial action, will be a question of numbers—a question of the majority for or against slavery; and what chance would the slave-holders have in such a contest? No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be out numbered and compelled to play at a most unequal game, not only in point of numbers, but also in point of States."

In his second speech, Mr. Benton again said: "I believe in the futility of this bill—its absolute futility in the slaveholding States, and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under it, even admitting it to be passed."

Gen. Houston said:

"There is no more probability of slavery being introduced into these territories than into Illinois."

Even Mr. Seward, who is astute on this subject, thus expressed himself:

"I feel quite sure that slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska the wilder region will escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed towards the subject, I cherish a hope that slavery will not be able to gain a foothold even in Kansas."

But to render assurance doubly sure, we have even a stronger opinion from Judge Pollock himself, the Whig candidate for Governor, who says in a letter dated June 19th, 1854. "Slavery can have no legal existence in those territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty."

It may in fact be safely said that of all the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, there will not be a slave state added to the Union, and that the territory embraced in the Louisana purchase not already admitted, will come in as free States.

It should also be borne in mind, that any territory that the United States may hereafter acquire must be south of 36d. 30m., and that this principle of popular sovereignty may drive the institution farther south than any positive act of Congress could do. Nor should it be forgotten that the interdiction of slavery north of 36d. 30m., is a virtual dedication of the territory south of that line for slave purposes. This has been the moral influence of such legislation, and it would no doubt coutinue to have that effect. It would in all probability have been a happy event for the country, had this doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories been adopted in 1820. We should most likely have had a larger proportion of free States than we now have.

The Missouri line was never a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. It suited a temporary purpose, and quieted agitation for a time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous character, calculated to divide the country into geographical sections, and create dissensions and divisions among the States and the people.

Thomas Jefferson once said:

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division, is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

In 1820 he wrote to John Holmes:

"A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated."

James Madison said:

"I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

James Monroe said:

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union, if not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to its principles."

We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American statesmen, living and dead.

It is difficult to force from the mind the belief that the whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign State to control this subject is not disputed even by abolitionists. The right to establish or abolish the institution is admitted. The only effect that the legislation of Congress can possibly have, must be confined to the territorial probation of a State, during which time it can exercise but a limited influence upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or admitted without it, she can establish it. Should the people north of 36d 30m in Nebraska become numerous enough to be admitted as a free State, they could afterwards establish the institution, even if the Missouri line or the act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Suppose, for example, that any of the States covered by the ordinance of 1787, were at this time to establish slavery, where would be the remedy? There would be none. If the people of a territory should desire to have the institution, but perceiving that Congress might object to their admission into the Union, they could forbear to establish it until after their admission, and then do as they might deem best. Hence the wisdom of allowing that power to control in the beginning, that will most certainly control in the end, or at a subsequent period.

It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discountenanced by the good men of all parties. It is one of the enigmas of human nature, that it can become so unreasonable in some of its manifestations. Our Anti-Nebraska friends should take care lest the mania of a wild and ungovernable fanaticism should possess them as it has already possessed many others. The inflammatory and treasonable proceedings of an abolition convention in the City of New York, not long since, calls for the earnest condemnation of every lover of our national Union.

Wendell Phillips said:—

"The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallow up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influence the people. The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the government. I challenge any man to tell me what the Union has done for us."

Wm. Lloyd Garrison proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union."

Henry C. Wright spoke to the resolution and said:

"I like that resolution very much. This country denies God, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian God is the most accursed of demons. No man's right can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, or a Constitution. I dont care that [snapping his fingers] for any such book or Constitution, when the question of liberty and slavery is to be considered. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I thank God also that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this country and of all Christendom."

The Hon. Edmund Quincy said that: "The Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved."

This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kansas bill before Congress. At the same time the leading Abolition journals were loud in the denunciations of the bill itself: and treasonble in their opposition to the action of the government. Horace Greeley, through the New York *Tribune*, said in reference to the contemplated passage of the bill:

"Better far confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder, nay, better that the capital itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished."

There were many treasonable exhibitions also, by the same class of men, during the recent Anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled, as if mourning for some great National calamity. At Farmingham, Massachusetts, treasonable speeches were delivered, after which Garrison, above named burned the Constitution of the United States and the Fugitive Slave Law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself.

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentients with which despicable fanatics are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the Northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riots and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and Laws under the foot of violence.

Let us, therefore, fellow-citizens, discard the doctrines of the Abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are now promulgating, the false lights thrown out by the ancient Federalists, during the Missouri controversy to mystify the people and regain lost power.

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wisdom of the people. They have saved the country many important criseses in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government upon the republican platform after the Federalists of 1798 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the monied bank. It was the mass of the people who have always upheld the country in time of war. It is to the people that we must look for protection against the miserable treason and detestable wiles of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they have the power to be so. The day of wild fanaticism and stolid bigotry on the question of slavery, has passed by in this State, and her Democracy and her people generally have planted themselves upon the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and there they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determine in their primary assemblages the question of domestic slavery for themselves, without the control or dictation of the Central Government, which may, by a usurpation of power, pretend to define the lines of freedom and slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geographical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, guarding the destinies of the great central Commonwealth of this Union, will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and of the people, and the stability and repose of the nation. The people of Pennsylvania are unselfish and unambitious, but they are just—they are modest and unpretending, and slow at arriving at conclusions, but they are powerful for good. The people of Pennsylvania are patriotic by instinct, and will crush to atoms all the feeble barriers to a healthy flow of public sentiment. Pennsylvania has always been a patriotic, union-loving State. She has always stood by the flag of our common country. She is the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and standing midway between the North and South, she constitutes the great break-water, against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern folly have long surged and will continue to surge in vain.

J. ELLIS BONHAM,
GEORGE C. WELKER, *Chairman.*
Secretary.

Letter from Rev. John Chambers.

The following letter from Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS is characteristic of the man. He defends himself from the attacks of the opposition with a battle axe that hews its own path. We commend it to the many friends of the Rev. gentleman in this County.

From the Pennsylvanian.

LETTER OF THE REV. JOHN CHAMBERS.

Messrs. EDITORS.—During a recent visit to the Bedford Springs I was called upon by some of the most ardent friends of Temperance in the State, and invited to address the people of Bedford on the importance of inducing every friend of humanity to vote for a prohibitory liquor law at the ensuing election. I most cheerfully complied with the request of these gentlemen, and I had hoped that I had discharged the duty imposed upon me to the satisfaction of all.

My recollection is, that I urged upon the people present on that occasion the importance of the temperance reform generally, and exhorted to vote for a prohibitory law at the next election. I expressed the belief that the whole question was involved in the resolutions allowing the people to vote for and against a prohibitory law and that the real friends of temperance should direct their attention to that point and that only. I declared my belief that if the law was demanded in this way by the voice of the people it mattered but little who filled the office of Governor—the law would be sanctioned—that no man would set himself against the will of the people. I said then as I repeat now that I believe either of the distinguished gentlemen would carry out that will if put in a form consistent with the terms of the Constitution.

I did say that Governor Bigler was too good a Democrat to resist the will of the people, and that I had every confidence beside in his desire to do any reasonable and proper thing to arrest the vice of intemperance; that I knew from correspondence and personal intercourse with him, that he held the doctrine that the will of the people should be binding so far as related to the policy of the measure, but that he would not yield his right to judge of the constitutionality and justice of a law when it came before him—he would not so far forget the dignity of his station or the obligation of his oath. But Governon Bigler has written to me no letter inconsistent with his manly letter to the temperance Convention.

I felt more at liberty to say what I did of Governor Bigler, because I believe an attempt had been made to prostitute the sacred cause of temperance to mere partizan ends, and to turn its influence against his re-election. I did not hesitate, as I shall not, to rebuke this attempt, and I intend so to do whenever and wherever I meet it, and this is the true and real cause of the complaints which have been preferred against my Bedford address.

I also, at the same meeting in Bedford, referred to a secret sworn political organization, whose object, so far as is made known, is tos disfranchise every adopted citizens of thi glorious country, and that too, in the face of the guaranties of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of our own beloved Commonwealth, both of which recognize the adopted citizen on the same broad platform of civil and religious liberty, with the native born. Doubtless then "the head and front of my offending" in the eyes of some of the *unknown* and *unknowing ones*, is my strong and uncompromising opposition to *Jesuitism* whether *Protestant* or *Papal*, and with these men the same objection rests against Governor Bigler, because of his fixed determination not to violate the Constitution and laws of the land, by disfranchising adopted citizens either on account of their religion or the place of their birth.

There are in my own church, and in every other church in this "Land of the free and home of the brave," men of foreign birth, as pure patriots and as good men as ever breathed the air of freedom—men, who to the letter obey the Constitution and laws of the country of their adoption. Are these men to be stricken down like felons, by the iron hand of a secret sworn band of petty despots? Every true hearted, Constitution and law-loving and law-abiding American Christian and patriot will answer no! But if the men who have emigrated from Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France and elsewhere, and made this the land of their adoption, citizens by choice and not by accident, and among whom are to be found our best citizens, are to be turned out of political society and treated like serfs, solely because they were born out of the United States, let those who are secretly sworn thus to treat them, follow the example of the Mayor of Philadelphia, and boldly avow their purpose, and not hide themselves or their actions from the light of day. It will be much more in accordance with the *true* American character.

So far as regards the bald and weak invention that I was stumping the State for Governor Bigler, and the vulgar and childish clamor for "that Letter," I can afford, so far as I am concerned myself, to treat them with merited contempt, and to let them pass me as the idle winds. I have a higher, holier, better object in view, the pssage of a Prohibitory Law, and am therefore not alarmed *by these Tempests of Penny Teapots*, neither will they prevent me from urging upon every friend of humanity in the State to vote for a Prohibitory Liquor Law without fail, and for Governor for whomsoever they please.

As regards my own vote, I will say that Governor Bigler, nor no other man shall have my vote for the office of Governor, unless he is willing to submit to the will of the people on this great and all-important question—nor will I vote for a member of either branch of the Legislature on any other ground. Nor will I *ever* vote for a member of any Jesuit Association, Protestant or Catholic, having good reason to believe him such. How could I vote for men who are sworn to disfranchise my father, my uncle, my brother, and some of the best neighbors and dearest friends that I have, and some of the very best men in my church?

JOHN CHAMBERS.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

At half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Vandusen's passenger train, which left Cincinnati at 6 A. M., met with a most serious accident when some three miles west of this place. The train was passing around a curve in an excavation, beyond which was a heavy embankment, and just as it got within view of the terminus of the excavation, a cow appeared on the track, and before the cars could be stopped she was under the wheels.—The most frightful result was the consequence. The engineer was so much alarmed that he was about jumping heedlessly into the trestle bridge, through which he would have inevitably fallen dead, had not the fireman, with great presence of mind, caught him and held him secure.—The locomotive jumped over the cow, at the same time breaking loose from the tender, and alighting square on the track, ran safely on.

The baggage car was thrown down an embankment of about forty feet, turning twice over before reaching level ground. In this car were some half a dozen persons, excepting two of whom, strange to relate, all escaped with but slight scratches. Two of them were seriously injured. Mr. Hartwell Locke, the express messenger, was, by several physicians, who soon arrived, pronounced in a dying condition, and such intelligence was borne throughout the country by the passengers who left on the train. He was insensible, and up to eight o'clock this morning has remained in that condition. His injuries are not flesh wounds nor broken bones, but what is worse, they are internal, and perhaps chiefly in his head. Mr. Kenan, the mail agent, was the other person who was badly hurt.

The newsboy, a lad of some fifteen years of age, was extricated from beneath the top of the baggage car, which had slid off, with scarcely a scratch upon him. The baggage master, Mr. Gardiner, escaped with slight injuries to an ancle end a few cuts on his forehead, and George, the colored "train boy," came out yet better, for he complains of nothing but a little stiffness. That all who were in this car were not killed outright, is the greatest wonder of all who have seen the wreck, which is the most complete smash-up that ever occurred in this region of country.

The first passenger car was next to go off.—It pitched endwise down the hill, and was completely riddled by the trucks, which passed through the floor, tearing the seats loose, and throwing them, together with thirty or forty passengers, into one great heap.

Such a sight of bloody noses and limping people were perhaps never seen in one company before. One man had a shoulder joint displaced, another had a severe gash cut in his face; one had his finger smashed, another a foot scraped, but of the whole number, not one was seriously injured.—*Cincinnati Times*, Aug 19.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing from Pecatonica, Winnebago county, Ill., on the 14th ult., says:—I witnessed, yesterday, one of the most melancholy scenes I ever beheld. In the town of Lysander, one mile south of Pecatonica depot, there lay enshrined in five coffins a Mr. Merchant, two sons and two daughters, all of whom were struck with lightning during a thunder shower, about two o'clock, A. M.—leaving in the family only the wife and one son about eight years old; they both being much injured by the shock, the woman remaining mentally deranged, continually bemoaning the loss of her family. The circumstances of their deaths ought to be a caution to the public to manage differently from what they did. The night being very warm, they took off their beds and placed them on the floor in a cool room, where stood a stove, and the lightning, coming down the stove pipe, divided on the stove hearth, and struck the whole family of seven, of whom only two survived.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 1, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞ A YOUNG MAN, of *unexceptionable morals*, and agreeable disposition, between the age of 17 and 18 years, will be taken at this office, to learn the Printing Business, on favorable terms.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County will be held in the Court House in Bedford on Monday evening September 4, 1854, for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket, and making all other necessary arrangements for the fall campaign. It is hoped there will be a general turn-out. Several Addresses will be delivered on the occasion.

ADDRESS, NO. 3.

☞ We publish to-day the third Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, and invite for it a careful perusal. It is written in a spirit of candor and fairness, and relates exclusively to the subject of NEBRASKA. It embodies facts and arguments well calculated to excite general attention, and awaken the people to a sense of the *dangers* which threaten our Country, growing out of the wicked doctrines of Abolitionism, *as promulgated by the political abolitionists of the present day.*

Gov. BIGLER *fully endorses the views contained in this address*, as he does those contained in the two which preceded it, and all who want to ascertain the opinions of the Executive on any of the questions involved in the present contest, will find them in the official papers emanating from the State Central Committee.

The Governor has no concealments on any subject connected with his public duties, and, as far as possible, he will speak to the freemen of Pennsylvania *in person*, and answer any interrogatories they may wish to propound. Actuated by pure and honest motives in all his acts, desirous only for the welfare of the great Commonwealth over which he presides, he *seeks* an interview with his constituents in order that he may fully account to them for his stewardship. And, although the Whig Press of Pittsburg, and elsewhere, may *ridicule* him for speaking to plain people like those who reside in the county of *Fulton*, still he will not be deterred from interchanging sentiments with the *working men* of the State, with whom he has been associated in feeling and interest from his youth to the present day.

Gov. BIGLER's face is the index to an honest heart, and no reasonable man can meet him without feeling that he is in the presence of a *good man*, and one of the ablest Statesmen of the age.

Don't fail to read the Address.

Rev. John Chambers.

☞ On the first page of the *Gazette* of to-day will be found a letter from the pen of the Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS which will be read with thrilling interest.—Dr. C. is well known thoughout the State as a minister of the Gospel possessing capacities with which few men are favored. During his recent visit to the Bedford Springs, he preached twice in the Lutheran Church, to crowded congregations, leaving the most favorable impression with all who heard him. For upwards of thirty years Dr. Chambers has been the Pastor of one of the most devoted Congregations in Philadelphia, which is the highest evidence of his *purity of character* and powers as a Preacher. His letter is being published in all the Democratic papers in Pennsylvania with marked approval. We ask the people of Bedford County to read it carefully.

CONGRESS.

☞ DAVID F. ROBISON, Esq., of Franklin, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in this District in accordance with a *bargain* entered into two years ago to give each county *a turn* during the existence of the present apportionment! This is certainly one of the most humiliating political arrangements we have ever known, and indicates very clearly that *Whig Politicians* want the *spoils* regardless of the interests of the people. Whig leaders *admit* that a member of Congress, during his *first term*, is of *no account to any body*—that he is merely able to post himself on the Rules, &c., and yet, in the face of this admission, the rights of the tax-payers have been *sold* to gratify the longing ambition of five "Know Nothing" aspirants, anxious to set upon cushioned chairs, at $8 a day, without being able to render any equivalent therefor! Notwithstanding it was conceded in the late Whig meeting in Bedford that this "bargain" was made when Mr. RUSSELL was nominated, still his *local* friends persisted in recommending him for re-nomination, and even voted for him in Conference, but the former arrangement prevailed, and he was laid upon the shelf. Such honors hang lightly!

SENATE.

☞ The Whigs of Bedford and Fulton have nominated F. JORDAN, Esq., as their candidate for the State Senate. The Somerset delegates refused to participate in the nomination.

Mr. JORDAN, although a young gentleman, has the honor of being the originator of the *political* Temperance movements which have lately characterized the elections in Bedford County, and we are anxious to see how far he will *face the music* now that he wants the votes of those "who take a little" as well as those who abstain entirely! Will he now declaim, as he used to do, against all who refuse to enrol themselves under the *political* Temperance Banner? Or will he be very *liberal*, not caring to interfere with the *peculiar tastes* of voters, so they vote for him? A little time will tell whether his present *acts* comport with his former denunciatory Temperance *speeches*. For the last few months Mr. Jordan has been very cautious not to exhibit his oratorical powers in Temperance meetings, and people wondered why! We suppose he will not object to giving his views on the question of *Prohibition*, as he does not seem to like those of Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS. Is Mr. Jordan for or opposed to a Prohibitory Law?—Let him answer.

GREAT FIRE IN SACRAMENTO!

☞ We learn by the Sacramento *Daily Union* that a fire occurred in that city on the 13th day of July, which destroyed property to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars!! Among the sufferers by this calamity, we regret to observe the name of Mr. JAMES MILLER, (brother of Mr. Thos. B. Miller, of Bedford,) who had just opened the "Crescent City Hotel," and whose loss is esstimated at two thousand dollars. Mr. GEO. W. BRUBAKER, of this place, lost all his clothing by this fire except that which he had on, consisting of pants, shirt, and boots. He seems to be in good spirits, however. He says, "I would like to be in Pennsylvania this fall to vote for WM. BIGLER. I see his brother (Gov. John Bigler) daily."

KNOW NOTHINGS.

☞ The qustion is frequently asked, "What is the meaning of Know Nothingism?" The answer is simple. It is a *new name* for the Whig Party—NOTHING ELSE. Last year our opponents were beaten in Pennsylvania, in a fair contest, nearly FORTY THOUSAND votes, and this satisfied them that they could never again rally under the name of *Whig*, and hence they established a secret oath-bound association, into which they have drawn a few *disappointed* democratic office-seekers—but for every professing democrat they have prostituted to this dangerous association, they have lost at least ten honorable men who have always heretofore acted with them. When the *unknowing* ones ask the leaders of the Whig Party, how it is possible for them to succeed this fall against a majority of forty thousand, they reply, "oh! never mind—we can't *explain*—but we have a railroad operation going on *under ground*, and on the 2d Tuesday of October the Infernal Machine will explode and blow up the Democratic Party without letting them know what hurt them." This is the *scheme* they have adopted to mislead those they have so often deceived heretofore. They have abandoned all their old issues, and the only plank in their present platform is love for the *African* and hatred for the *Foreigner*, whether Protestant or Catholic!

To be Remembered!

☞ Two years ago Gen. SCOTT and the Whig leaders travelled the entire country *pleading* for *Foreign Catholic* votes, and denouncing Gen. PIERCE and the Democratic Party as being their enemies. Every Whig paper in Pennsylvania took the same course. Gen. SCOTT loved the *rich Irish brogue* and *sweet German accent*, and his *toadies* swallowed the declaration with thrilling satisfaction. So anxious were the Whigs in Bedford to exhibit their love for *foreign* CATHOLICS that they determined to appoint a German Catholic Postmaster, in the person of Mr. ANDRIS SAUPP, and accordingly he received his commission from a WHIG Postmaster General, and took charge of the office before Judge CAMPBELL came into power. *Now*, the very same *Know Nothings* who appointed Mr. Saupp, ask that the Democratic Party be visited with destruction because they won't turn him out!! The only *bid* ever made in this country for Foreign Catholic votes was made by the *Whig Party* under the lead of Gen. Scott, and now that same party demand that every Foreigner in the Nation shall be branded with a mark of infamy, and Judge POLLOCK, their candidate for Governor, has taken an oath to carry out their views, if elected.

Henry S. Mott.

☞ In order to shield Mr. POLLOCK from the odium and indignation which is now gathering upon his head, in consequence of having joined the dangerous and proscriptive order of *Know Nothings*, the Whig papers assert that Mr. MOTT, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, also belongs to the Order, although they know the statement to be destitute of the shadow of foundation. The same statement we have heard made, in *private conversations*, relative to Judge BLACK. Now, Judge BLACK and Mr. MOTT view this secret oath-bound order in the same light that Gov. BIGLER does, and repudiate it as an enormity unfit to be recognized by any body, much less by the Freemen of the great Keystone of the Confederacy.

If a Committee will interrogate Judge BLACK and Col. MOTT on this subject, we will guarantee they get an answer.

THE MEETING.

☞ We hope to see the Democrats of Bedford County in large numbers at our meeting on next Monday evening. Our County Nominations will then be made, and the principles that now divide the parties fully discussed. All who are in favor of the re-election of our present excellent Governor, WM. BIGLER, and opposed to Mr. POLLOCK, the Whig nominee, who has taken an OATH in a SECRET LODGE to disfranchise every man who was not born in this country, are respectfully invited to attend.

Tempest in a Teapot!

☞ The Daily *News* has turned its *pop-gun* Battery upon Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS because he repudiates *Know-Nothingism* and refuses to allow *demagogues* to prostitute the Temperance cause to dirty political purposes! As the *News* is the mouth-piece of the *Know Nothings*, and the defender of *men* who use their official authority to prostrate *defenceless women*, its Editor is a fit subject to slander the virtuous and the good. His *maniac* ravings will penetrate the public mind about as deep as water will a duck's back!

OLD WESTMORELAND.

☞ We spent a few days in Greensburg recently, and had the pleasure of meeting with most of the Democrats of that place, *all* of whom seem to be alive to the importance of the present contest, and promise to give a good account of themselves on the second Tuesday of October next. Westmoreland has never been known to falter when the CONSTITUTION was in danger, and her honest yeomanry, forgetting all past differences, will give a majority for the Democratic State Ticket equal to any she has ever polled. We found the Editors of all the Democratic papers in a good humour, and ready to go into the contest with spirit and energy. The *Republican* of week before last contained a powerful lender, which we should have published this week had not the paper been carried away. Will Col. MARCHAND send us another copy?

OUR PROSPECTS.

☞ During the past few weeks, we visited Blair, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Erie and Crawford Counties, and had an opportunity of conversing with a great many persons of both political parties. We found the Democrats in each of these counties confident of success, and all concur in the opinion that the *Know Nothing* movement has had no other effect than to arouse the Democracy to active exertion. Our opponents are dispirited—seem to feel ashamed of their *new name*—and are at a loss to know whether to vote for BRADFORD the Native, or POLLOCK the Know Nothing candidate. Many Whigs in every county in the State will vote for Bigler.

The Citizens of Erie

Are a very genteel and orderly looking set of People, the bitter denunciations against them in New York and elsewhere notwithstanding. From their general appearance and manners we would take them to be as civil a community as can be found in any part of the State. Their city looks clean and neat, whilst the inhabitants bear all the marks of civilization in its most refined sense. If they have committed errors, they are those of the head and not of the heart. After learning all the facts and circumstances connected with the Rail Road disturbances in that place last winter, we are inclined to believe their rights were grossly invaded.

Rev. Wm. Ramsey.

☞ This gentleman's Lectures, in Bedford, on *India and its Customs*, on last Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, were listened to with great interest.

"ST. CHARLES HOTEL."

☞ We publish in the proper column the card of Messrs. BRYSON & SHIRLS, Proprietors of the Saint Charles Hotel, in Pittsburg, and take pleasure in recommending visitors to that city to give them a call. The *St. Charles* is a very superior house, and the Proprietors are courteous and accommodating gentlemen, who spare no efforts to render comfortable their guests. The Superintendents of this elegant establishment, (B. K. JOHNSTON and GEO. MULLIN, Esqr's.) are also gentlemen eminently qualified for the trust committed to their hands.

☞ In another column will be found an article on Temperance from the pen of Hon. PETER SCHELL. Having published, gratuitously, all that has been handed us by the advocates of Temperance, we hope we shall hear no *complaints* from that quarter. Although *we* have always been opposed to mixing Temperance with politics, and cannot see that any good can result from such unnatural combinations, still we have no disposition to prevent those from being heard who think differently. "Freedom of Thought and Opinion" is our motto, and, upon this principle, our columns are open to all good citizens, provided their communications are not too long.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

Will Judge Pollock Keep his Promise?

On the 27th of June, 1846, pending the passage of the Tariff Act of that session, Judge Pollock, in the course of an erratic and unsound speech in the House of Representatives against that measure, made the following prediction and promise, to which we call the attention of the Judge and his political friends at this time:

"I believe Secretary Walker will find himself mistaken in his premises and his conclusions. Instead of the revenues being increased in the manner and to the extent named, they will be diminished in a greater proportion. I will not undertake to review all his calculations, but if Secretary Walker, or any of his friends, can prove that the proposed bill (the Tariff of 1846,) will increase the revenues—duty on tea and coffee included, five millions—*I am ready to renounce all my theories and principles, and become a convert to the Free Trade doctrines.*"—See Appendix to Congressional Globe, First Session, XXIXth Congress, page 720.

Now as the Judge is a candidate for a public office, it is proper that we should remind him of this pledge, and exhibit for his information the results of the four years when the Tariff of 1842 was in operation, contrasted with six years under the Tariff of 1846.—Remember that Judge Pollock's pledge was, "if Mr. Walker, or any of his friends, could prove that the Tariff Act of 1846 would yield more revenue than that of 1842, he would renounce all his former theories, and become a convert to the doctrines of Free Trade." Shall the figures decide the issure we have made with Judge Pollock? All reasonable men answer, yes. We give them from the official reports to Congress:

Revenue from the Tariff of 1842—	
1842-3,	$17,205,253 81
1843-4,	30,025,016 89
1844-5,	25,516,326 80
1845-6,	23,881,562 31
Revenue from the Tariff of 1846—	
1846-7,	$23,747,864 66
1847-8,	31,757,670 96
1848-9,	28,346,738 82
1849-50,	39,668,686 42
1851-2,	47,339,326 62
1852-3,	58,931,865 52

By these figures it will be seen that the largest amount of revenue collected under the Tariff of 1842, in any single year, was $30,025,016 89 which was in 1843-4, while the amount collected under the Tariff of 1849, for the year 1852-3, amounted to $58,931,865 52, leaving a balance in favor of the Tariff of 1846, in this single year, of $28,906,88 63. This we think is quiet sufficient proof to convince even the Hon. Judge Pollock that the Tariff of 1849 will and has produced more revenue than that of 1842, even deducting the five millions duty on tea and coffee from the amount of revenue produced by the latter act.

Now we claim to be the friends of the Hon. R. J. Walker, the then Secretary of the Treasury, and we have made out the case referred to by Mr. Pollock, by a simple exhibit of figures. There can be no doubt on that point, and we now present the contingency on which Mr. Pollock pledged himself in the H. of R. of the United States, "to renounce all his former theories and principles, and become a convert to the Free Trade Doctrines." If Mr. Pollock is a truth-loving and honorable man, and surely none of his friends will dispute this, then we are bound to believe that he has abandoned all his former theories and principles, and now is a Free Trade man. Not the advocate of a Democratic Tariff for Revenue alone, but for Free Trade in its nude purity, and of necessity for *Direct Taxation* to pay the expenses of the government. Here is a picture for the citizens of the Old Keystone to contemplate. The Whig party, which has at all times claimed to be the Tariff party, running a Free Trade candidate for Governor? How is this pledge of Mr. Pollock to be avoided?—Will the Whig party support a Free Trader? They must either do so or Judge Pollock must sacrifice his word of honor, given to the assembled Representatives of the Nation, at Washington. Will he do this, or will the Whig party present a new indidate?

Which shall yield—Whig principles or Judge Pollock's pledges? Truly, the Whig candiate for Governor is an unfortunate man. In a recent letter to the people of Sullivan county, he utters opinions upon the slavery question in the Territories which, if sound, exhibit the whole Whig party as hypocrites and demagogues on that subject, while upon other important issues he *Knows Nothing* that he dare enunciate to the people whom he asks for their support. Such is Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor. Will he redeem his pledge made on the 27th of June, 1846? or will the Whig party "renounce all their theories and principles," and support a Free Trade candidate for Governor? One or the other of these positions must be assumed. Either Mr. Pollock must falsify his promise, or the Whig party must sink still lower than it is in the contempt of every thinking man in the community.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

First fruits of Know Nothingism.

It will be remembered that one of the most popular campaign cries of this faction previous to the election was that of the Public Schools. Meetings were held at which Mayor Conrad, William Barker and other prominent Know-Nothings gave vent to forebodings of a truly alarming character as to the injuries that would be inflicted upon our Common School System should the Democratic party be triumphant. In face of the fact that the only law ever passed dividing the School Fund of the State was advocated and voted for by *Whigs and Natives exclusively*, the citizens were told that the Democratic party for the first time were about to attack the School System and prostitute it to political purposes. For years the Democratic party has been in the ascendant in this State, and yet during that whole time no attempt has been made to divide the School Fund; on the contrary at the last session of the legislature, the Democracy repealed the section by which a division of the fund was made awful, and thus placed the School System on the same old universal platform on which it started.

But the Know-Nothings triumphed at the municipal election; and how have they kept their promises as to school guardianship? Have they introduced no religious or political tests into their government? Let the following able and convincing article from the *Ledger* answer that question:—

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DANGER.—The common school system of instruction in Pennsylvania is the pride of the State, as it has also been the main instrument for diffusing the general intelligence which pervades the Commonwealth. It was adopted in wise conformity to the spirit of the Constitution, which favors no particular sect, but declares that all have equal privileges, and that no differences of religious belief shall subject those entertaining them to molestation, or to deprivation of the civil and political rights guaranteed to all. This genuine American principle, constitutionally secured first in this of all the countries of the world, legitimately springs from the liberty and equality upon which republican institutions rest. Any attempt to subvert it is an assault upon the fundamental law of the State.

Yet rumor says, and the facts seem to justify the reports, that an attempt is now being made, and for the first time in the history of our commonwealth openly avowed, to introduce religious tests into our institutions of public instruction. Teachers, who have been declared competent by the proper examiners, and who have proved themselves capable by years of experience in the performance of their duties, have recently had this new and intolerant test applied to them by some of the lately elected Board of Directors; and because they had faith enough in their religion to rest their hopes of future salvation upon it, they have been deprived of their present means of supporting themselves honestly and decently by their profession. Fifteen or sixteen teachers have been turned out of the public schools of the First and Second Wards, because of their religious belief, though worshipping only in a different form the same living God that the directors do—if the latter worship any.

We can scarcely believe that a spirit of such rank and bitter intolerance could exist in this age, and in a country which possesses the freest and purest political institutions in the world. We can hardly credit that men boasting American descent, and priding themselves upon their birth, should so far descend from every manly principle, to make war upon a few honest, industrious and reputable females, seeking to earn themselves a living by the exercise of their talents in an honorable profession. But, however lamentable this fact may be, the individual injury inflicted is nothing to the great public injury which is done by such an act. The Common Schools hitherto have escaped the baleful and destructive influence of religious sectarianism. The doors of these institutions have been thrown open widely to all creeds and all faiths. Children taught at home, in every kind of religious faith, there met on common ground of equality, and the necessary instruction they received, with the daily intercourse between them, served to soften the asperities of political and sectarian differences, and to create a universal sentiment of love for the institutions of our country, above all other affections or considerations of duty.—The wise policy which built up so successfully the present noble system of public instruction, is now to be subverted, and the usefulness of the public schools to be destroyed forever. And will the people consent to see the public schools destroyed by political and sectarian influences; and to accomplish what? If one party can act this way in the day of its strength, another party may do the same thing when it gets into power; so that we shall have, every year or two, a general turning out of teachers, because of their religious opinions, and in a few years the total destruction of our present system of common schools. Are these noble institutions not worth one effort to save?

Temperance in Politics.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Permit me, one of your old citizens, to say a few words to you upon one of the most important subjects now agitating the political, social and christian community. My object is not to dictate to any political party, but to express my honest convictions to the people of Bedford County, irrespective of party.

The subject to which I desire to draw your attention particularly is, the nomination of candidates for your county offices and candidates to represent you in the next Legislature. The question may be asked, What kind of men would you have fill these offices? I answer, honest, temperate and competent men—men that are not mere political slaves, willing to do their duty. In a few days or weeks both political parties will hold their respective mass and conference meetings, in order to make such nominations as will contribute to the carrying out of their favorite political principles. And here, fellow-citizens, I would not advise you as to your particular action, but I would ask that you, making up the prominent political parties, use your influence to correct a practice which every sober man must look upon with disgust. It used to be considered an almost indispensable qualification that a candidate, in an electioneering campaign, be able to drink a half pint of whiskey or brandy at a draught, and invite all around him to partake in like manner; then he was called a "clever fellow," and the "dear people" were thus brought or *bought* to vote for him. This old custom, which was continually entailing bunged eyes, bloody noses, broken heads, and, worst of all, an army of drunkards upon the community, which many of you have seen; I hope that you, even at the risk of losing cast with the "Old Fogies," who seem determined to preserve inviolate the usages of their grand-fathers, will unite with me in condemning it. We are a people of progress and should be willing to dispense with all dangerous usages, and take hold of new inventions and new principles, which seem good and calculated for the welfare and happiness of the human family.

The practice of candidates riding into office upon whiskey barrels, brandy kegs, or hard-cider barrels, if you please, ought to be considered by every good and honest man a direct bribery and an insult; and I believe that any future candidate for office, who will countenance this thread-bare custom, will be closely scrutinized by many and served accordingly.

Let, then, the delegates appointed to make nominations, and all others who may be accessory, reflect seriously upon the subject before they act. Take up no man for office but such as you know to be of temperate habits and otherwise qualified. If you act thus, Temperance men can, and I have no doubt *will* act with you to elect those representing your respective principles. Your actions as parties will indicate whether the "Rum Power," with its train of corruption, misery and destruction is to prevail, or whether temperance, sobriety, happiness, good will to God and man will be the rule for the future. I am well aware that some of you, my fellow-citizens, may disagree with me; and I feel assured that others will not. I must, then, leave the matter with you, hoping, however, that what has been said may receive your friendly consideration. Why should politicians, or political parties, or any individual, be opposed to the subject as here presented? Some may not answer this question directly: their actions then must do it for them.

PETER SCHELL.

Communicated.

Sale or no Sale of Intoxicating Liquor Examined at New York.

"The drunkard soliloquising on the Maine (or Prohibitory) Liquor Law."

The Maine law is a mean, unjust law. It takes away my liberty.

Yes, it is a fact! It takes away my liberty! A mean, unjust law surely.

It takes away my liberty to buy, drink and make a simpleton of myself; wallow in the mud; act like an idiot; rage and foam like a madman, have the delirium tremens, and be tormented by snakes, dragons and devils.

A mean law indeed! How unjust? It takes away my liberty to buy liquor, and lie, steal, gamble, cheat, and be cheated, blaspheme, fight, murder, and be murdered, get in a penitentiary, and be hung as a felon. Oh, what a mean law! Oh, how unjust to take away such liberty!

It takes away my liberty to drink and be poor, miserable, penniless, houseless, friendless, characterless, man-despised and God-forsaken. Surely, the Prohibitory law is the depth of meanness, and height of injustice!

It takes away my liberty to get drunk and abuse my family; to make my children ashamed of their drunken father; to make them fear me as they would a savage; to beat my poor, patient, frightened, heart-broken wife. That wife who loved me so dearly, and whom, before High Heaven, I swore to protect, love and cherish as my own self: tear that hair I once thought so fine; disfigure that face, I once thought scarcely less fair than an angel's; wring that heart which would still shed its blood for mine, and at last send her, the wife of my youth, crushed by the great weight of my cruelty, to an untimely grave. Oh, I have a soul, and can I tolerate a Law which deprives a man of such liberty, such privileges? It takes away my liberty to be a drunkard, and a nuisance to myself and every one else, and bequeath my body to a drunkard's grave, and my soul, a lost spirit, to a drunkard's hell.

Is not the Maine (or Prohibitory) Liquor Law a vile outrage upon every sense of honor and every principle of *justice*, and a traitor to the dearest liberties of men.

Dear reader, we would most respectfully invite your attention to the above, should you be a rum-seller, a moderate drinker, a drunkard, or whatever sphere of life you may move in in society. If you have any fear of giving away your liberty, by supporting and voting for the passage of a prohibitory law, at the coming Pennsylvania election, reflect and ponder seriously upon the above "soliloquy," of the miserable drunkard, and beware that his may not become your own lot.

"A FRIEND TO HUMANITY."

It won't Do.

The letter of Gov. BIGLER challenging Judge POLLOCK to meet him on the stump, came down on the Whig party like a bucket of cold water. For some time the Whigs, in their very astonishment, remained quiet, but finding that public opinion is beginning to make the inquiry as to the cause of their silence, here and there in the State a Whig editor may be found attempting to show his readers *some cause* for their "backing out." It won't do, however, and the Whigs of this State must learn, sooner or later, that the game of brag, which they have been playing so long in this State, has lost its virtue, if it ever had any, and that they must hereafter be honest.

Last spring, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, the leading Whig organ of the State, published at Harrisburg, proclaimed it far and wide that JAMES POLLOCK intended to stump the State, and, also, to challenge Governor BIGLER to meet him before the people. This was of course a *brag*, nothing more. The editor did not mean it when he wrote it. But other Whig editors in the State caught up the cry, and it was proclaimed far and wide. All well enough. It would have been a pity to have deprived them of a little glorification, and the Democratic press of the State looked on and laughed. By-and-by the novelty of it wore off, and JAMES POLLOCK, to make his election doubly sure, as he thought, took the advice of Judge CONRAD of Philadelphia, and had himself initiated into a "Know Nothing" Lodge. The spider invited the fly into his parlor—the fly accepted the invitation, and only found its mistake when its feet became entangled in the web. Mr. POLLOCK's political ambition overleaped itself, and now we find him and his party refusing to go before the people, for fear that he might be interrogated on this question. This is the secret of the "backing out," and all the twisting and turning of whig editors, to account for their silence, will not convince the people.

It was not necessary for the Democracy to blow and blast like the Whigs. They knew that in due time their candidate would settle all controversy about meeting the masses of both parties. We said, time and again, that Governor Bigler would meet the People, face to face. What difference does it make whether the letter was addressed to the Democratic State Central Committee or to Mr. POLLOCK? That Chairman has informed Mr. POLLOCK of Governor BIGLER's intentions, and cannot Mr. POLLOCK direct the Whig Central Committee to inform Governor BIGLER what he intends to do? Such a miserable quibble will not exonerate him from the charge of cowardice before the people. He knows that there are hundreds of men in this State who are just now waiting for him to come out on the stump. Questions will be propounded to him which will make the "old line Whigs" sick of their affiliation with such men as Major CONRAD and James POLLOCK. The Whigs of Philadelphia are heartily sick of the former, and the Whigs of the State will be sick enough of the latter after the October election.—*Butler Herald.*

Bravery of Know-Nothings.

We always thought a Know-Nothing must be a brave man, says the Erie *Observer*, and now we are convinced of it. To say nothing about the idea that it is necessary for twenty-two million of free-born American Protestants to band themselves together by solemn oaths in order to protect themselves against about *three* millions of adopted citizens, being good evidence of their bravery, there is another instance which decides the question beyond controversy. It is this: At the late meeting of the directors of one of the Philadelphia school districts, a Miss McCuen, the first assistant teacher in the Reed street grammer school, was dismissed for the openly avowed reason that she was a member of the Catholic church. She also had an Irish name. The also dismissed a Miss Winslow for the same reason. Not the slightest charge is made against them except that. The old directors declared they were excellent young ladies, and entirely obedient to the regulations of the directors. Now this is bravery for you. Among, perhaps, a hundred and fifty female teachers in the schools of that city, probably four or five Catholic young ladies can be found.

The secret society that boasts its strength, but hides its head, decrees that these young women must be turned out of employment at once. Off with their heads, ringlets and all, shout these thousands of brave men, and off they go, and Know-Nothingism is appeased. We wonder whether the Know-Nothing candidate for governor, Judge POLLOCK, was called into Council before this wonderful achievement was determined upon? If he was, he should be presented with the Regalia of the Kitchen forthwith: on the other hand, if he wasn't, he should be ashamed that he ever allowed himself to be inveigled into such a disreputable cabal!

Down goes your Crockery.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are closing up their forces, and marching in solid phalanx against the ranks of the enemy. BIGLER is gaining ground every day, luke warm Democrats are ringing in, in platoons, while POLLOCK is losing ground just as fast. His Know Nothingism, is looked upon by the moderate and reflecting portion of the party as small business for a man who wants to be Governor. Besides the *humbug* was commenced entirely too soon, just like the Whigs get up an election excitement. If they had laid back and started the *fever* about this time, perhaps they could have found fuel to keep up the blaze until the election, for if the fire got low, they might have thrown on a church or two.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞ A great fire occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Friday last, which destroyed between 200 and 300 buildings, valued at about $1,000,000.

☞ Governor BIGLER addressed the citizens of Susquehannah county, at Montrose, on Thursday last.

Lieut. F. E. Patterson.

We find the following correspondence in a San Francisco paper. It is a proper tribute to a gallant officer, and will be read with pleasure by his numerous friends in this city. Lieut. Patterson a son of our esteemed townsman, Maj. Gen. Patterson, being at New Orleans at the opening of the Mexican war, joined the Texas Rangers, and, after hard service, entered as second lieutenant in the artillery, and now commands a battery of Light Artillery, in which arm he is looked upon as one of the most promising officers. For several years he has been actively engaged in the trials of frontier military life, all of which he has born with the firm, manly spirit which is his distinguishing characteristic.—*Phil. Argus.*

Compliment to Lieut. Patterson.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 20, 1854.

Dear Sir:—We have learned with much regret that you have been ordered from this place to the Colorado. Aware that a soldier knows not to-day where he will be to-morrow, yet we cannot refrain from expressing to you our sincere regret in learning that you are called from our midst. Since 1846, we have been intimately associated and connected with yourself—with you we have spent many gay and social hours—God forbid that they are the last. As a testimony of the high estimation your many virtues are held in by the citizens of San Diego, we tender you a BALL, to be given at such time as may suit your convenience.

With sentiments of high esteem, we are very truly,

CAVE J. COUTS, W. C. FERRELL, S. E. ARGUELLO, Committee.

To Lieut. F. E. Patterson, Mission San Diego.

MISSION SAN DIEGO, June 20th, 1854.

Gentlemen—Your kind note of this date has been received. In leaving San Diego, my chief regret is the friendly associations formed during my long stay will be broken; and the recollection of them submitted to the tests of time and absence. I assure you that it will take much of both to destroy the agreeable reminiscences of you and yours, entertained by myself. Were I vain enough to hold myself at the premium of your partial estimation, still would I be the greater loser; you lose but one, I many. I accept with pleasure your invitation, for the complimentary terms of which I have to thank your personal partialities. Your convenience as to the time will be my own.

With the pleasant anticipation of once more meeting San Diego friends, and regret that it may be for the last time, I am sincerely yours,

F. E. PATTERSON.

Messrs. Cave J. Couts, W. C. Ferrell, S. E. Arguello, Committee.

THE PARDONING POWER.

In consequence of some Whig papers denouncing Gov. Bigler for alleged too free use of the Pardoning Power, the Editor of the *Pilot* has taken the pains to ascertain the number of Pardons granted, and the following statement may be relied on as correct:

From the 20th of January, 1849, to the 18th of August, 1851, two years and seven months of Johnston's term, there were granted	326
From the 20th of January, 1852, to the 18th of August, 1854, two years and seven months of Bigler's term, there were granted	293
Less by the present Executive,	33

SINGULAR AFFLICTION.—A singular and shocking case of suffering now exists in this city, in the person of a young woman residing in the western part of the city.

She has been suffering for several years from the growth of a reptile in her stomach.—Various attempts to destroy it have proved ineffectual, and she is in momentary danger of death from it. A singular phenomena connected with this case is, that when the young woman looks at anything offensive to the invisible tormentor, she is immediately thrown into violent paroxysms.—*Utica Telegraph, Aug. 24.*

I STILL LIVE.—Lord Byron once remarked, "Glory consists of being shot in battle, and having one's name reported wrong in the dead and wound list." We were never more strongly reminded of the truth of this assertion, and how little the great are remembered after their death, than on hearing a few days since, the following anecdote of an eastern farmer, trying to repeat the last words of the "God-like Webster." "I still live." A gentleman remarked, "Life is very uncertain." "Ah, yes," replied the farmer, "that's true, every word of it, and by-the way, Captain, that makes me think of what one of your big Massachusetts men said when he died a spell ago." "Who was it?" inquired the Captain. "Well, I don't just call his name to mind now, but at any rate he was a polititioner and lived near Boston, somewhere. My newspaper said when he died, the Boston people put his image in their windows, and had a funeral for a whole day." "Perhaps it was Webster," suggested the Captain. "Yes, that's the name: Webster, General Webster! Strange I could not think on't afore! He riz in the bed and says he, "I AIN'T DEAD YET!"—*Literary Museum.*

MELANCHOLY DISPENSATION.—We learn from Wrightsville, Pa., that Mr. James H. Smith, of that place, who died of apoplexy on the 17th ult., in Baltimore, had only been married the previous day, and himself and wife were on a pleasure tour when the melancholy affair occurred. His wife, who left her home on Wednesday, with so much anticipated pleasure and hope of protected connubial life, returned on Friday with the dead body of her husband, under feelings that no one except herself can know. The heart, under such bereavement, knoweth its own sorrows, and a stranger meddleth not with it. Mr. Smith was in his 47th year.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, about the 19th day of August, a Black Heifer, supposed to be two years old—no ear or other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W. N. FARQUHAR.

Sept. 1, 1854.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any afflicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonatory subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. REED, ESQ., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. August 11, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN S. RICHEY, ESQ., of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
Aug. 4, 1854.*

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM FARQUHAR, ESQ., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. HORTON, Esq., of Broadtop township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the county convention.
August 18, 1854.*

☞ We are authorized to announce J. W. LINGENFELTER, ESQ., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention.
Aug. 18, 1854.*

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
June 23, 1854.*

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

☞ We are authorized to announce NICHOLAS KEGG as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.
Aug. 25, 1851.*

ALLAQUIPPA, Bedford Co., Penna.

GEN. G. W. BOWMAN:

Without the knowledge of A. J. CRISSMAN, we announce him as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Conference of the counties of Fulton, Bedford and Cambria.

MANY DEMOCRATS OF BROADTOP TP.

Sept. 1, 1854.*

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale three desirable FARMS—No. 1 containing 100 acres, No. 2, 150 acres, and No. 3, 100 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved, about one-half of each farm cleared and divided into small fields and meadows, all well watered with running water—also, well timbered and the very best selection of choice fruits. These farms are adjoining, all have good buildings erected upon them, and will be sold seperate or together to suit purchasers, and on easy payments. Said property is situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, within 5 miles of the Borough of Bedford, in the Dennings' Creek Valley, and within a half mile of the new Lutheran Church of Pleasant Valley. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more as persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, living on the farm, and judge for themselves.

NIMROD NORRIS.

August 25, 1854.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Eleven teachers wanted to take charge of the Common Schools in Bedford Township District. The Board will meet in Bedford on the 30th day of September for the purpose of making the necessary examinations.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.

Sept. 1, 1854. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Adams, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. ADAMS.

Sept. 1, 1854. *Executor.*

FOR RENT.

The subscriber has for Rent one of the best situations in Bedford County for a Physician with a family. For further information call on the subscriber, or Jacob Walter, at St. Clairsville, Bedford County.

D. W. LEHMAN.

Sept. 1, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professer Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1851—1y.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Notice.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Werking, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOS. B. NOBLE,
Executor.

August 11, 1854.*

FILLER'S HOUSE.

THOSE attending September Court who wish a quiet place of boarding, will find accommodations at Solomon Filler's boarding House.

Charges moderate.

S. FILLER.

Aug. 18, 1854.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CALSLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1851. } C. A. BLAGK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854. } SEAL.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn. Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854. }

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight huudred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 14, 1851.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1¼ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.

July 14, 1854.—3m.*

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mounted Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at the September Term, (4th day,) 1851.

John G Hinchman et al vs.	John Tredwell
John G Hinchman	Same
Peter Brant	Jacob May
George Feight admr	Samuel Whetstone et al
Henry M Brant & wife	Valentine Wertz
Jos S Morrison's admr	J M Vanhorn
Adam Easter	Robert Mickle et al
John S Bowser	Valentine Werts
Same	Same
Samuel Davis	James M. Reynolds
George Albright	Wm N Beall
Peter Smith	Michael Shimer
Elijah Bowen	Samuel H Tate Esq
Charles McLaughlin	Hezekiah Shipley
John King	M Lambertson
Same	Benj Cogan
Same	L Spiece
Henry Ickes	G B Wisegarver
Ezra Williamson & wife	Thomas Keeffe
George Vaughn	Wm Adams
Elijah Flora	Joel Lewis
Christian Stouffer	Herr & Beeler
Stewartson's Exrs	John Alstadt et al
Todd & Hughs	John W Beeler
Simon Stuckey	Charles Pensyl
Wm Griffith	James A Anderson
Jos Gregory	Bernard O'Neal et al
Jacob Barndollar	B W Garretson et al
Lewis Putt	Jacob Snider
Levi Agnew & wife	George Smith
Same	George Smith & wife
Same	Emanuel Smith
Alexander Price	Jos Price et al
Mercy May	Michael Devine

D. WASHABAUGH,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, August 4, 1854.

Important News!

A Chance for Bargains!

The subscriber, having determined to close up the mercantile business, offers at reduced prices his entire stock of goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs: also, a lot of Trump's celebrated Hill-side Ploughs.

P. S. **Auction every Saturday** at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of.

J. H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Aug. 25, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,
August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods
AT
THE NEW STORE.

Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people: all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, "*Quick sales and small profits*," we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear; Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c. &c.,—also Calicoes of every description; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Gsnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes: Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces; Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens Boots—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Wollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;

Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats, Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.; Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

On the evening of the 22d of August, after a long illness, departed this life in the 27th year of her age, MARTHA KEEFFE, daughter of the late John Keeffe, of Bedford Township. It pleased the Almighty to try her with a painful and protracted sickness, which she bore with most exemplary patience and submission to the Divine will. She was so much detached from earth and attached to her heavenly interests, that she was most willing and ready to be dissolved and to be with Christ, and her anticipated removal hence gave her far more pleasure than pain. Sustained by spiritual aids, and the consciousness of having well fulfilled the duties of life and all the endearing relations of daughter, sister, friend and neighbor, she could smile on the stealthy approach of the last messenger. Though mowed down in the prime of life, like some delicate flower, she was truly ripe and ready for removal to a more congenial clime, even that blessed land where such virtue, such innocence will never more experience decay or extinction, but flourish on in ever increasing growth and ever new developement. "The souls of the just are in the hands of God and the torment of death shall not touch them * * * * their hope is full of immortality."

R. I. P.

In St. Clairsville on the 20th of August, Mr. TOBIAS HINESLING, aged 67 years and seven months. The deceased was a regular member of the Lutheran church in St. Clairsville, and for a number of years a ruling elder. His end was peace.

In South Woodbury Township on the 4th of August, Mr. DAVID BARLEY.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, $95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and Ornamental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN.

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
August 4, 1854.—2m.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY
For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,
Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

"Fellow Citizens?"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *bright stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and, English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash.

Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,
No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Dunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, on Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and buildings on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber, residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under tha hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of Sept. (being the 4th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 11th day of Aug. in the year of our Lord 1854.

JOHN ALSIP,
Sheriff.

Aug. 11, 1854.

COFFEE.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cents—Prime Rio do at 15 cents.

RUPP & OSTER.

A NICE CUP OF TEA.—Very superior Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SYRUP.—More Golden Syrup of a very superior quality just received and for sale at the CHEAP SIDE.